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LET US FURTHER CONSOLIDATE AND DEVELOP THE GREAT SUCCESSES ACHIEVED IN THE BUILDING OF A SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

Speech of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the Closing Session of the National Congress on Agriculture on January 10, 1974

Comrades,

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic and on my own, I would like to express deep thanks to all our cooperative farmers, management workers of the cooperative farms, Party workers and leading officials in the domain of agriculture who zealously worked on the agricultural front to develop the socialist rural economy, especially to reap an unusually rich harvest in agricultural production last year, and to the working class in different spheres, officials of state organs, teachers, student youths and officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces who actively assisted the countryside.

Last year many cooperative farms made a great leap forward in agricultural production by doubling or more than doubling it as compared to 1972. The world history of agriculture knows no instance of agricultural production doubled or more than doubled in a single year. We may say that last year we set a record in agricultural production startling the world. This great victory in the development of agriculture is possible only in Chollima Korea; it can be only won by our heroic people united as firm as a rock around the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am very much satisfied with the successes achieved in agriculture last year.

I am sure that all the comrades present at this congress are satisfied. I am also sure that all the Korean people listened with excitement to your proud reports made on the rostrum of this congress and applauded them.

I highly appreciate the proud achievements you made in agricultural production last year and wish you new victories in the building of a socialist countryside in the future.

Over the last week we have summed up the great victory we won in agriculture last year. We must consolidate the successes achieved last year and bring about a new upswing in agricultural production, so that in 1974 and 1975 we will definitively hit the grain target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. I am very much pleased that all the working people in agriculture are unshakably confident of their ability to hit this target and firmly determined to make a decisive advance in agricultural production.

Ten years ago we made public the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". We put forward the theses on the rural question at a time when people in capitalist countries were slandering the agricultural policy of socialist countries, claiming that they were not good at farming and that they could not catch up with the capitalist countries in agriculture however hard they might try to develop it.

When we made public the theses on the rural question some of our people, obsessed with capitalistic ideas, cast doubts as to whether we could carry out the tasks proposed in the theses.

Our analysis at this congress of the construction of a socialist countryside during the past period has clearly proved that the achievements made in agriculture are tremendous and that, especially, material and technological foundations have been completely laid and full ideological preparations made to carry out the tasks proposed in the theses on the rural question. Since our Party is firmly resolved to capture both the material and ideological fortresses in building socialism and communism, there is no impregnable fortress for us and we will certainly carry the tasks defined by the theses on the rural question to successful fulfilment.

In her speech yesterday a girl workteam leader said that, using two tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land, her workteam mechanized the farm work last year, considerably lessening the backbreaking work of the farmers. She expressed her resolve that if just two more tractors were supplied for each 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land, her workteam would, along the Party's line, carry out the comprehensive mechanization of farm work and let each farmer cultivate 10 *chongbo* of fields and completely free the farmers from toilsome work. At this congress many comrades made good speeches as she did.

When we published the theses on the socialist rural question many people regarded it as an ideal. But today it is turning into reality. We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Hearing your speeches at this congress I recollected the conversation I had with peasant Kim Je Won at the Namuri-bol Plain in Chaeryong in 1947.

Kim Je Won was a patriotic peasant and a peasant hero; he was the first to donate his rice to the country out of patriotism in the year following the agrarian reform. During the Fatherland Liberation War, he died a heroic death as becomes a peasant of the Republic, courageously fighting the enemy to the last moment of his life to defend the Republic. We will always remember him.

When we met Kim Je Won in 1947 we asked him which he thought was advisable: To build schools with the rice donated by our peasants to the state or to buy tractors from foreign countries. He said that it was a good idea for the state to buy tractors for the peasants with the donated rice, because the rich peasants were exploiting them with their draught animals even after the peasants had become the masters of the land thanks to the agrarian reform in the countryside; but he added that after hearing what the General said today, he thought it would be better to build schools with the rice. I proposed to him to set up farm machinery hire stations on the one hand and build a university on the other, although the country was not yet rich enough.

It seems as if it were only yesterday when we chatted with peasant Kim Je Won and made this resolution. But 26 years have already drifted by. During this period really great changes have taken place in our countryside. In our countryside today, there are a large number of tractors and their drivers and the peasants do farming with machines. And young intellectuals trained at the universities, agricultural colleges and other institutes of higher learning have gone out to the countryside to help in the three revolutions and guide farming on a scientific and technological basis. What a glad and proud thing it is!

The steps taken by our Party after liberation were entirely correct and peasant Kim Je Won was also right. Recollecting that time, I have been again convinced that when the Party Central Committee works together with the peasants, there will be nothing impossible for us.

Our Party has been firmly adhering to the principle of energetically pressing ahead with the struggle to occupy both the material and ideological fortresses in the construction of a socialist countryside. Our Party has, on the one hand, built a host of tractor, chemical fertilizer, power and trailing farm machine plants and other plants for agriculture and, on the other, founded many universities and colleges to develop a huge number of new intellectuals firmly armed with Marxism-Leninism and our Party's *Juche* idea. The young intellectuals trained at our institutes of higher learning have gone to the rural districts, where they are now carrying on a dynamic work of equipping our agricultural working people with our Party's monolithic ideology.

Our Party has so far achieved enormous successes in the construction of a socialist countryside by powerfully pushing ahead with the struggle to capture both the ideological and material fortresses. In former days, our people were far removed from modern civilization and did not even understand what industry meant. But today, they have already completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now carrying on the overall mechanization and chemicalization; they have entered a new age of industrialization and modernization of agriculture. This is a great victory of our Party's revolutional policy of agriculture.

In this age of overall industrialization and modernization of agriculture in our country, we are in a position to free our farmers for good, in the near future, from the difficult, backbreaking work that has been handed down over thousands of years. This immensely delights our people and greatly inspires the revolutionary people of the world.

Like you comrades present at this congress, I am overjoyed and greatly proud of the great achievements our people have made in the building of a socialist countryside. I firmly believe that it will not be long before our agriculture will have been fully industrialized and modernized and our countryside converted into an earthly paradise with high civilization.

The revolutionary path covered by our Party and people to build a socialist countryside was by no means a smooth one.

Shortly after liberation, our Party carried out the agrarian reform, confiscating the landlords' land and distributing it free to the landless and land-poor peasants; it was followed by a struggle against the exploitation by the rural usurers and rich peasants. After the war, our Party completed agricultural cooperativization and established an advanced system of socialist rural economy, freeing the peasants for good from all manner of exploitation and oppression, and then abolished the system of agricultural tax in kind even to relieve the peasants of the tax burdens. Our Party has turned the country not only into a land free from exploitation and oppression and without the system of agricultural tax in kind, but also into a land where all the students study free of charge and all the working people get free medical care, a blessed land where people are guaranteed conditions for their livelihood from the moment of their birth.

Our struggle to build a socialist countryside was attended with an acute class struggle; it was based on the increased support of the working class to the peasantry and the strengthened worker-peasant alliance.

The alliance between the working class and the peasantry and the former's support to the latter were a major guarantee for the success in the construction of a socialist countryside. Our working class actively supported and assisted the peasants in their struggle to eliminate the feudal landownership and capitalist system in the countryside and set up an advanced socialist system. After the establishment of this system, the state abolished the system of agricultural tax in kind, supplied tractors and other kinds of farm machines to the rural districts and built modern dwelling houses for the peasants free of charge. All the changes that have been made in our countryside are entirely due to the assistance given by our working class to the peasants in every possible way.

The cooperative farmers should repay this active support of the working class. And they can do so only when they thoroughly working-classize and revolutionize themselves, do farming with machines and chemicals by quickly industrializing and modernizing agriculture and strive to convert cooperative property into property of the whole people and materialize a classless society along the line indicated in the theses on the rural question.

I hope that all the cooperative farmers will consolidate their alliance with the working class and industrialize agriculture and bring about a classless society as soon as possible with the latter's enthusiastic support, thereby expediting the complete victory of socialism in the countryside.

Ours is a road to build a society without exploitation and oppression and without classes, a happy society where all the people, freed from toilsome labour, work with ease and create an ever greater amount of material wealth. However, a tiny handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionaries in the southern half have turned south Korean society into one where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer," that is, the wealthy people amass their fortunes, whereas the penurious people are further impoverished, and they are hurling malicious slanders at our socialist system.

We must wage a more energetic struggle to decisively frustrate all the enemy manoeuvres and give full play to the superiority of our socialist system. We must completely deliver our farmers, freed from exploitation and oppression, even from backbreaking work and build a happy countryside where all the farmers live abundant and cultured lives — a developed society without classes.

I believe that all the working people in agriculture will surely emerge victorious from the honourable revolutionary struggle to build a happy socialist countryside, a developed socialist and communist society.

This year we are marking the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

The theses on the rural question points out that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be thoroughly carried out and an undivided sway of the property of the whole people be established in the countryside to eliminate the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the workers and the peasants and build a classless society. It is no easy job to carry out these tasks proposed in the theses. However, we are sure we can. The past ten years of struggle has enabled us to lay a solid foundation for fulfilling, in a short span of time, the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question.

Today our country has solid material foundations for carrying them out.

Our country has a large, modern tractor plant and automobile plant, as well as trailing farm machine factories and tractor accessory factories in many local areas. Before, we studied how we could buy tractors from foreign countries and how much we should charge our peasants for tilling their paddy and non-paddy fields with those tractors. Today, however, we produce a great number of tractors on our own and send them to the rural villages. We plough land without collecting the fees from the farmers. We also make our own trucks, trailing farm machinery, tractor accessories and tyres to meet our needs.

The number of tractor drivers—the vanguard in the rural technical revolution—has increased to tens of thousands. When we were dispatching to the countryside the first scores of tractor drivers whom we had trained, we told them that they were the advance party of the working class to be sent to the villages and that they must train thousands, tens of thousands of members of the working class. The

(Continued on Page 2)

LET US FURTHER CONSOLIDATE AND DEVELOP THE GREAT SUCCESSES ACHIEVED IN THE BUILDING OF A SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

wish we had at that time has now come true. In our countryside today there are tens of thousands of tractor drivers, and quite a few women among them.

What is essential in carrying out the tasks of the technical revolution set forth in the theses on the rural question is to produce many tractors and send them to the countryside. The state has so far directed great efforts to the production of tractors and supplied a lot of them to the countryside. But they are not enough. When we visit rural villages and ask chairmen of the management boards or workteam leaders of cooperative farms what their headache is in farming, they reply in unison that it is the shortage of tractors. Here at this congress on agriculture, too, many comrades said that if they had more tractors they would improve farming.

As you know, immediately after liberation the state enforced the agrarian reform and then loaned money to the peasants so that they could buy draught oxen for their farming. But now, we must produce many tractors for the countryside instead of draught oxen.

The construction of a large, modern tractor plant last year has enabled us to supply the countryside with as many tractors as required by the farmers. The state intends to produce for the farming villages many small tractors such as "Chonjin" and "Chungsong", in addition to "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" tractors.

We will soon be able to have all farm work done by tractors. To do this, the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land must be increased to at least 8-9. We are endeavouring to augment the number to 6-7 during the period of the Six-Year Plan. Therefore, if we work hard for two to three years after the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the number will reach 8-9. Then the task of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture will have been carried out, and we will say that agriculture has been industrialized.

A big success has also been achieved in the endeavours to provide the countryside with many trucks. Last year we visited the Sungri General Automobile Plant and assigned the workers and technicians to a task of rapidly increasing automobile production, in order to carry out the tasks of the technical revolution set forth in the theses on the rural question. In wholehearted response to the Party's call, the workers of the Sungri General Automobile Plant made tireless endeavours day and night and splendidly fulfilled their assignment of automobile production last year.

Ten years ago, we put forward an ideal programme to industrialize agriculture and working-class-size the peasants. Today there has been laid a solid material foundation for fully translating it into reality before long. This is a great victory achieved by our heroic working class in the struggle to implement the theses on the rural question and emancipate the peasantry from difficult, backbreaking work.

As we are observing the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question this year, the leadership personnel in the sphere of agriculture and cooperative farmers must bring about another leap forward in the agricultural production by waging a dynamic battle to attain the goal of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. This will make it possible to strengthen the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and accomplish the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question as soon as possible.

We have also built solid foundations for the successful carrying out of the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

Our Party has directed primary concern to the training of a large number of able cadres in order to succeed in the ideological and cultural revolutions along with the technical revolution in the countryside. A few years ago our Party had an agricultural college, a medical college and a normal college set up in every province, so that each locality could train its own agro-technicians, public health workers, educators and other cadres. The Party's step for establishing comprehensive cadre training centres in the provinces to develop necessary cadres to suit their specific conditions has already borne the first fruit. Its correctness has been unequivocally proved in practice.

Many young revolutionary intellectuals armed with Marxism-Leninism and our Party's *Juche* idea are now working in our rural villages and at the agricultural research institutes. They are splendidly discharging their duties as educators who imbue the peasants with our Party's revolutionary ideas and playing a central role in implementing the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question.

Our young intellectuals and young officials have a deep grasp of the Party's policies and have the courage to fight resolutely to carry them through, and they make many constructive suggestions. At the National Congress of Agricultural Activists held last summer, young intellectuals who had gone into the countryside made good speeches. At this congress, too, young intellectuals and young rural officials offered quite a lot of constructive views.

Thanks to the energetic endeavours of the young revolutionary intellectuals and young rural officials, our agro-technology has considerably developed in recent years and farming is now done on a scientific and technological basis. One of the major factors of the bumper harvest in agriculture last year was the vigorous endeavours of the young intellectuals and young rural officials to carry out the Party's agricultural policy.

We opened agricultural, medical, normal and various other colleges in all provinces. This has enabled us to train for the countryside a large army of revolutionary intellectuals who are capable of creditably accomplishing the ideological and cultural revolutions. If we work harder and send scores of agricultural college graduates to each cooperative farm in the future, our agriculture will develop very quickly and there will be a great change in the building of a socialist countryside.

With the comprehensive cadre training centres built up in the local areas and many universities and colleges set up or enlarged in the capital, solid foundations have been laid to form a huge army of one million intellectuals in the near future. This is due to the great efforts our Party has exerted over the past period to educate the younger generation, despite all economic hardships. No country has so many students as our country in proportion to the population. More than 240,000 students are now studying regularly at our universities, colleges and higher technical schools. In our present situation it is by no means a simple matter to educate all our young people at state expense. However, we do not regard this tremendous number of students as a source of headache; we are very proud of it. The competent youths whom we trained, drawing in our belts, are working on the ideological and cultural fronts, actively contributing to the revolutionization of all society and the elevation of its cultural standard. How proud and honourable this is!

By tirelessly striving to carry out the tasks proposed in the theses on the rural question, we have laid solid foundations to successfully occupy both the ideological and material fortresses in the building of socialism and communism. This is a basis for us to make a bigger advance in the days to come and a priceless asset to win a great victory in the building of a socialist countryside.

As we are marking the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question this year, we consider with great pride and confidence that we will fulfil nearly all the tasks set forth in the theses, within the coming 10 years, and prepare another theses on the rural question.

Comrades,

We must draw on the successes already made and more forcefully step up the construction of a socialist countryside from now.

Above all, we must continue to push ahead the rural technical revolution with vigour.

We must fulfil the tasks of the rural technical revolution defined in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". Irrigation and electrification have been splendidly completed and mechanization and chemicalization are making successful progress in our countryside. The most urgent task confronting us today in the rural technical revolution is that of accelerating and quickly finishing the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

In order to rapidly realize the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, the countryside must be supplied with more and better tractors and other modern farm machinery and with greater quantities of different kinds of highly efficient chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. Along with this, the farmland must be levelled and readjusted well and tractor-repair centres built up in all provinces and counties so as to maximize the utilization rate of tractors.

We should finish the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture at an early date to do all farm work with machines and chemicals. Thus we will not only completely free the peasants from difficult work but also substantially increase labour productivity so as to let each farmer tend more than 5 *chongbo* of paddies or more than 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and to enforce an eight-hour workday in agriculture, as in industry. In other words, we must completely industrialize agriculture by accomplishing its mechanization and chemicalization. This is the very goal we are going to attain in the rural technical revolution.

All the agricultural officials attending this congress and the agricultural working people across the country must courageously strive to attain this goal fixed by the Party, and make this congress a congress of the mechanization of agriculture, a congress of chemicalization.

In order to succeed in carrying out the tasks of the rural technical revolution, we must work well with scientists and technicians.

Thanks to our Party's correct policy of developing our own cadres, a large number of scientists and technicians have already been trained in our country. It is true that our cadres' qualifications are somewhat low because they have been trained en masse in a short duration. However, we need not complain about it.

Today our intellectuals are faithfully working day and night in the interests of the Party and the revolution. Our factories and enterprises are all run by the intellectuals whom we have trained ourselves. Our intellectuals are quite daring. When the first tractor was made in our country, our technicians disassembled a tractor and designed its accessories one by one to manufacture a tractor. A great many modern factories, machines and equipment have all been built and manufactured by our technicians through their own efforts. Although our scientists and technicians still lack experience and their technical level is low, they will, from now, enrich their experience and raise their technical level through their actual work. If we conduct our work well with scientists and technicians and rouse them to have full play, we will be able to develop our science and technology rapidly and smoothly step up the technical revolution.

However, our leadership personnel are not doing their work well with scientists and technicians. The work of educating scientists and technicians is almost neglected after assigning them to their posts. As a result, many of them do not understand their merits and demerits, and are working in a slipshod manner, contaminated with outworn ideas.

Because of the failure to work with them well, our scientific and technological levels as a whole are not high enough and science and technology are lagging behind especially in agriculture. At present, many countries are multiplying grain production through what they call the "green revolution", or a full-scale improvement of seeds. But our scientists and technicians do not do this work properly.

The main reason why our science and technology are lagging behind is that our leading officials have not done a good job with the scientists and technicians. If we are to carry out the technical revolution, we should work well with those who possess technology, that is, those who graduated from the institutes of higher learning or taught themselves to acquire technological qualifications.

What is most important in the work with the scientists and technicians is to give them definite assignments of study.

We must give them specific assignments, telling them what problems they must study and what books they must read. Otherwise, they will not study hard. At present, the scientists and technicians are not given definite assignments of study. So, quite a few of them are not engrossed in their scientific researches and while away the time, doing nothing particular.

In order to develop our nation's science and technology speedily, we must give every scientist and technician definite tasks of study so that they may energetically pursue their scientific researches.

Next, the cultural revolution must be actively pushed ahead.

This is essential also for the successful progress of the technical revolution.

In the cultural revolution in the countryside great efforts must first be directed to raising our farmers' technological and cultural levels by intensifying their technical education.

In order to make the rural technical revolution a success, it is imperative to quickly improve the scientific and technical knowledge of the farmers and the agricultural officials, while supplying more tractors and chemical fertilizers to the countryside. The rural technical revolution cannot be carried out satisfactorily by the graduates of agricultural colleges now in the countryside or a few number of agricultural scientists alone. A general without an army is no general, as a saying goes, and individual persons cannot do anything singlehanded. The scientists and technicians must impart their scientific and technological knowledge to wide masses of farmers and train many who will be able to push ahead with the rural technical revolution. Only then will the tasks of the rural technical revolution be fulfilled with credit.

I heard that a university student who is having training in Hyangsan County, North Pyongan Province, first learned herself how to drive a tractor and then taught girls and even housewives to drive it. This is very good. Just as the student did, we must properly disseminate technological knowledge so that all the farmers may acquire knowledge of pedology, biology, fertilizers, farm machinery, growth accelerants and other agro-technical know-how.

Farming cannot be done on a scientific and technological basis without disseminating scientific and technological knowledge in the countryside and without equipping the farmers with this knowledge. The sub-workteam and workteam leaders, chairmen of the management boards and secretaries of the *ri* Party committees here at this congress must first study hard to get scientific and technological knowledge. The scientists and technicians must also continue to study hard though they graduated from institutes of higher learning.

In order to rapidly raise the working people's level of technical know-how, they must be provided with conditions for study.

It is important, first of all, to publish many books on science and technology. With the forthcoming national meeting of teachers as an occasion, each of the university and college teachers must write a book or translate a foreign book. There are 600,000 intellectuals in our country. Therefore, if each of them writes or translates a book, 600,000 books will come out.

Along with the publication of many books, a lot of libraries must be set up.

Today all the cooperative farms have rooms for the study of the revolutionary history and propaganda halls. The rooms for the study of the revolutionary history can also be used for meetings. So, you had better not build new houses but rearrange the existing propaganda halls so that the farmers can study scientific and technological know-how there. They may be called agro-techniques dissemination rooms, or agricultural science and technology propaganda halls by preserving the present name of the halls. There should be exhibited specimens of the farm's soil and different crops, diagrams on the farm's production, data on the manuring system and on other farm's experience in farming and illustrations of the mechanism of a tractor. In addition the propaganda halls should have a large stock of books on agricultural science and technology.

Instead of the present newspaper *Nongop Kulloja*, it is a good idea, in our opinion, to publish a semimonthly magazine, with a circulation enough to go round each sub-workteam. The magazine should, of course, carry brief current topics, but much space should be given to agro-technical know-how, because this is the main thing. It should deal with a wide range of technical know-how on farming, such as experiences of two-crop and inter-row crop cultivation and of application of three elements of fertilizers and microelements in different districts. The magazine should be plainly worded so that the middle school graduates may understand. All the agricultural working people must strive to attain the middle-school graduate standard of learning or above so that they can read the magazine.

The agricultural science and technology propaganda hall must be built up by the teachers of the senior middle school in the *ri*, and it must be under the direction of the agricultural college in the province. Since the graduates from agricultural colleges are supposed to work on the cooperative farms in their respective provinces, the agricultural colleges should take upon themselves the guidance of the agricultural science and technology propaganda halls. They must organize lecturing tours and short training courses for the farming villages.

What is important next in the cultural revolution is to thoroughly establish modern and hygienic production practices.

The cooperative farmers must form a habit of taking good care of the tools of production. They must keep the tractors and other farm machines in the garages and storehouses after using them. Before putting the farm implements in warehouses, they must be cleanly polished and greased. In order that the farm machines and implements are carefully handled, well kept and tended, it is necessary to set a farm machines inspection week and introduce a system under which the Administration Council and the provincial rural economy committees check up and take an inventory of the farm machines and implements at the cooperative farms once or twice every year.

The thrashing grounds must be built well and properly cared for. But some cooperative farms do not do so, thus causing a great loss of grain. All the cooperative farms must neatly pave their thrashing grounds.

In order to establish modern and hygienic production practices in the countryside, there must also be different storehouses. Only when they have storehouses, can the cooperative farms adequately preserve the crops and farm implements. All the cooperative farms must strive to build storehouses for rice, maize and farm implements as well as garages for the tractors. They may be built with bricks where bricks are available, and also with weathered granite, where they are not available. The storehouses for maize had better be erected on the pattern of those built by the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm in Samsok District.

Along with modern and hygienic production practices, a cultured way of life must be established.

First, the houses and villages must be tidied up in a hygienic and cultured way. The walls of all the farm houses must be whitewashed in spring and autumn every year. Where there is no lime, the walls should at least be cleanly plastered with clay. Thus, the peasants will be made to live in neat and clean houses all the time.

In the countryside a campaign must also be launched to pave the yards of the houses and village roads with stones. The people in Paeksok-ri, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province,

(Continued on Page 3)

LET US FURTHER CONSOLIDATE AND DEVELOP THE GREAT SUCCESSES ACHIEVED IN THE BUILDING OF A SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

(Continued from Page 2)

covered with stones the whole length of the road leading from the surfaced highway to their village. Therefore, the road is no longer dusty, the shoes are not dirtied with mud, and the houses are kept clean. This is very good. Through a campaign to build stone-covered roads leading from the surfaced highways to the villages as well as the lanes leading to the houses and their yards, all rural *ri* must keep the village lanes and the yards of the farm houses neat and tidy.

In sprucing up the houses and the villages, rural construction corps and the Young Pioneers must play a major role. The rural construction corps must not only build many new modern houses in the rural villages but also help the peasants repair their houses. The Young Pioneers must always keep their houses and villages neat and trim and build them up in a cultured and hygienic way. To orient the Young Pioneers to take an active part in this work, the schools must give them proper education.

The work of keeping houses and villages neat and tidy must go parallel with a dynamic housing construction in the countryside, so that all the farmers may be provided with functional modern houses by the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party. All the modern houses to be built in the countryside must be as functional as the urban houses, provided with such facilities as service pipes and bathrooms. In this way, the differences between town and country will be gradually eliminated in housing conditions.

The cultural and welfare facilities must also be built up.

Now our rural *ri* have most of the necessary cultural and welfare facilities, including bath houses. But, some of them cannot be used properly. For more than ten years now we have been stressing the necessity to build good bath houses in rural *ri*. But, they have not been built to this date. This means that the leading officials in agriculture lack allegiance to the Party, the working class and the people.

Laundries must also be set up in the farming villages. Because it will lighten the burden of our rural women.

Heating systems must be introduced in the houses of culture already built in the countryside, so that they will be used effectively. This can be done in various ways. Some time ago, I saw the heating system set up on a trial basis for two-storeyed village houses in Pyongyang. It was not bad. In this system, the heat warms downstairs and then goes up through the walls to warm those upstairs. The heating systems for the village houses of culture must be set up on this pattern or by installing simple boilers for villages. These boilers must be so made as to use not only coal but also rice bran or straw.

Introduction of water service must be completed speedily in the rural villages to build them up in a cultured way and improve the living conditions of the rural population. This is an honourable work to relieve our women from carrying water jars on their heads; it is an important work to prevent various diseases in the countryside. It also has a positive influence on the south Korean people. We are told that the south Korean people and youths are now saying water lines are being installed even in the farming villages in the northern half of the Republic and they want to live in the villages which have water service. Rural Party organizations and leadership personnel must not merely shout slogans, but speed up the introduction of water service in the farming villages. Sewage pipes must also be laid.

In this way we will completely turn our countryside into a cultured socialist countryside by the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party we will celebrate next year.

Another important task in the cultural revolution in the countryside is that of doing away with the way of life left over from old society and thoroughly establishing a new socialist way of life.

In socialist society people must not follow the backward way of life left over from feudal society or try to copy the bourgeois way of life. In socialist society a strictly socialist way of life must be established. The socialist way of life is the collectivist way of life of the socialist working people who strive to make everyone equally well-off.

If we are to establish the socialist way of life, we must first eliminate all manifestations of the outworn way of life handed down by old society.

Quite a few habits of old society still remain in the present-day life of our working people. Let me cite an example. Some people think that the proper way of holding a wedding ceremony is to give a sumptuous feast with much pomp. You must have seen the feature film "The Wedding Day." This film presents two conflicting views. One is that wedding is celebrated only once in one's life, so, a pig must be slaughtered, wine distilled and plenty of dainties prepared, and the other is that if plain food is prepared and some acquaintances get together and spend a pleasant while, singing songs, it will do. Which view is right? In our opinion, it is better to just prepare plain food for a few friends to spend a merry time, congratulating the bride and the bridegroom than to invite a great many people to a sumptuous feast and waste food.

It is also one of the outdated habits to prepare a great amount of food for a memorial service. It is quite meaningless to place numerous dishes before the grave of the dead or his portrait and make a bow. A memorial service is held to remember the departed. Therefore, it would be better that flowers are laid before the grave on the commemorative day or the family get together and reverently recollect the past struggle of the dead and renew their resolve to work harder to accomplish what he left undone.

We must firmly struggle to root out the old habits and establish a new socialist way of life among the working people. Since the old way of life is largely related to people's level of ideological consciousness, we must not try to do away with it at a stretch or by coercive methods. The old habits still left in our way of life should be corrected one by one as their ideological consciousness develops.

In establishing the socialist way of life, we Communists, the pioneers, should first discard the old way of life. We may say all of you present here are Communists, and you should be the first to uproot the old habits. When the awakened people first eliminate the old habits one by one, other people will gradually follow suit and all manner of outworn way of life handed down from old society will finally be cleared away and a new socialist way of life thoroughly established in the whole of society.

For the establishment of the socialist way of life, it is also necessary to lead all people to love the collectives and get used to collective lives. In inducing people to love the collectives and strictly abide by the collectivist principle of life, it is essential to educate them to accustom themselves to collective lives from their childhood and, particularly, bring up our children properly at nurseries and kindergartens. Only when the children are inured to good habits while at their nurseries and kindergartens, can they lead cultured lives and faithfully participate in collective lives after having been sent out into the world from schools.

Next, we must dynamically carry on the ideological revolution.

What is most important in this revolution is to struggle against the capitalistic and all other obsolete ideas.

At present some officials lack the attitude of a master and they often work in an expedientist manner. This is because obsolete ideas such as the revisionist and capitalistic ideas are still working on their minds. We must energetically combat these ideas left in the minds of our officials and root out their expedientism and formalism which cause them to work in a haphazard, irresponsible manner.

To eradicate the capitalistic and revisionist ideas remaining in the minds of our officials, we must arm them firmly with Marxist-Leninist ideology, the *Juche* idea of our Party. By closely equipping all officials with our Party's *Juche* idea we must fully convince them that they are the masters of revolution and construction and all that they produce benefit themselves as well as society and that they should, accordingly, do all work faithfully with the attitude of a master.

We must also combat the inclination to loaf away one's time, hating to work.

In socialist society he who does not work has no right to eat and there is no room for him. If everyone shunned work and liked to idle away his time, it would be impossible to maintain socialist society. Under the motto "He who does not work, neither shall he eat!" we must strongly combat the tendency of loafing.

At present, our state supplies factory and office workers with rice at eight *chon* per kilogramme. Since they are provided with rice at this nominal price, the factory and office workers should work harder to repay the benefits from the state.

We have not yet reunified the country, nor have we accomplished the Korean revolution. At this very moment, the south Korean people are struggling against the fascist rule of the reactionaries. How can we idle away our time, doing nothing, when the revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea are fighting in prisons and on gallows, shedding blood? While intensifying the ideological struggle against the practice of hating to work, we must establish a strict work-discipline to do away with the practice of loafing.

A struggle must be waged against practices of misappropriating the common property which belongs to the state and society. In the countryside today there are many tendencies to neglect and waste communal property. We must resolutely combat the practices of wasting common property in the countryside.

In managing the state and common property it is of great importance to tighten financial discipline. The results of the financial management of the cooperative farm must be made public regularly to all its members so that they are kept informed of its monthly income and outlay and its balance. Only then is it possible to correct errors in the financial management through timely criticisms.

One of the important points in carrying out the ideological revolution is to induce all working people to strictly abide by the state regulations.

In socialist society all its members must work and live in keeping with the state regulations. You must go through the set procedures even when you take something out of the warehouse; officials must observe the state regulations when they take a train or a bus on their business trips.

You do not conduct a bitter fight against the neglection of the state regulations. This is a serious defect today. It is necessary to correctly work out various work rules and regulations on the basis of the Socialist Constitution and explain them to all members of society so they may voluntarily observe the laws and regulations and, at the same time, wage a powerful ideological struggle against any violation of them.

For the successful carrying out of the ideological revolution in the countryside, Party work must be done well.

As we always say, Party work is precisely a work with people. However, the Party organizations involved in the rural economy have not yet completely converted their work into a work with people, abusing Party authority quite often.

The county and *ri* Party committees and all other Party organizations assigned to the rural economy must rectify this shortcoming as early as possible and do a good job with cadres as well as with Party members, and work well also with the masses by letting the working people's organizations have full play. Thus they will educate and remould all the people and rally them closely around the Party.

In order to rectify in good time the shortcomings in the rural economy and properly educate the agricultural officials and working people, annual work analysis meetings must be conducted in an effective way. Every year, all the Party organizations related to the rural economy must have annual work analysis meetings on the occasion of February 25, the anniversary of the announcement of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". These meetings should make a detailed analysis mainly of the progress of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions proposed in the theses on the rural question. And these meetings must be held in an atmosphere of sharp criticism and ideological struggle, so that the cadres and Party members engaged in agriculture may be educated and remoulded to be revolutionaries.

Lastly, I would like to touch briefly on the question of raising the county's role.

The county plays a very important role in the construction of a socialist countryside. Therefore, the theses on the rural question emphasizes the need to enhance its role.

Since the announcement of the theses, the county's role has considerably increased and it has done much work in accelerating the building of a socialist countryside. Take the local industries for an example. Before, each household prepared soybean paste and sauce for itself. At present, however, the county foodstuff factory supplies them to the farmers.

But we can hardly say that the counties are now performing their functions satisfactorily; many defects are being revealed in the work of the county organs. Quite a few county officials are taking bureaucratic attitudes towards the farmers, instead of serving them faithfully.

These tendencies should have been rectified in plenty of time by the county Party committees, but they failed to play their proper role before. The county Party committees should enhance their role and always take care that the county organs, the lowest executive bodies of the state, correctly implement the Party's policy and government's decisions and directives and should help them rectify their errors before it is too late.

Along with the county Party committees, the county administrative committees, the county cooperative farm management committees and the county farm machine stations must also raise their role. In addition local industries must be further developed to provide greater convenience to the farmers, supplying them with not only soybean paste and sauce but also grained corn and noodle, and selling them cooking oil, processed fruits, bean curd, etc. Thus the counties will offer better service to the farmers.

To enhance the county's role, its cadres must be built up and led to work in good faith. It is advisable, I think, that the work analysis meetings on the basis of the theses on the rural question, envisaged for every year from now, are held not only in rural *ri* but at the county Party committees, the county administrative committees, the county cooperative farm management committees and in all other county bodies connected to the countryside.

By decisively increasing the county's role, we must further strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, step up the course of revolutionization and working-classization in the countryside and bring as soon as possible a classless society where all the farmers live abundant lives and there are neither differences between town and country nor class distinctions between the workers and the peasantry.

Central Lecture Meeting Held on the 15th Birthday of Worker-Peasant Red Guards

A central lecture meeting was held at the Pyongyang Mansudae Assembly Hall on January 14 in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, a revolutionary civilian armed force of our Party.

Set up in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and supreme commander of the entire armed forces.

The lecture was given on the subject "The Worker-Peasant Red Guards founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, is a revolutionary armed force of our Party."

The lecturer first pointed out that the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, a revolutionary civilian armed force of our Party, was founded on the personal initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his wise leadership.

The leader, he said, put forward the line of self-defence for the first time in history by embodying the immortal *Juche* idea in the field of defence building and propounded the original line on firmly establishing all-people, nation-wide defence system by founding a civilian armed force along with the revolutionary regular armed forces.

The lecturer quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching: **"The workers, farmers and all other working people should continually keep themselves in readiness to annihilate the aggressors anywhere they may attack, at the same time that they should accelerate socialist construction, with a hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other."**

The leader personally founded the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, a revolutionary civilian armed force of our Party, on January 14, 1959, by brilliantly embodying the original line of self-defence in defence building, said the lecturer.

Underscoring the significance of the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, he emphasized:

The founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards was the brilliant realization of the leader's original line of armed force upbuilding, the line on establishing a powerful all-people, nation-wide defence system by placing the entire people under arms.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the most brilliant tradition of building revolutionary civilian armed force in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the lecturer stressed: The semi-military organizations such as Red Guards, Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Force and Juvenile Vanguards organized in the revolutionary bases, the strategic strongholds of the armed struggle and the bases for the development of the Korean revolution as a whole, were the first genuine civilian armed force in our country which was guided by the immortal *Juche* idea of the leader and which remained infinitely loyal to him with singleheartedness.

The lecturer referred in detail to the fact that the leader pushed ahead more energetically with the building of civilian armed force after the liberation on the basis of the precious experiences and brilliant traditions established in person by him in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The lecturer continued: the leader organized civilian armed forces of various forms including the People's Self-Defence Force made up of best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters being its backbone, already in the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution accompanied by fierce class struggle and gave scrupulous guidance and showed solicitude for their growth, took all necessary measures with deep concern for strengthening the civilian armed forces in those rigorous days of the Fatherland Liberation War.

In the postwar period the leader reorganized the former People's Self-Defence Force into a more powerful Worker-Peasant Red Guards, he added.

In the second part of the lecture, the lecturer pointed out that under the wise leadership and paternal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist and genius of revolution, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards has grown and developed to be a powerful revolutionary civilian armed force of our Party fully prepared politically and ideologically and in military techniques over the past 15 years.

He gave a detailed account of the fact that the leader has put all his heart into further strengthening and developing it in each stage and each period of the development of the revolution and that the leader has looked after the combat and political trainings of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the life of its men with deep affection of a real father.

In the last part of the lecture, the lecturer called for consolidating the defences of the country all the more by steadily increasing the combat power of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

The prevailing situation and the developments in south Korea make it incumbent upon the entire people and the Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen to keep themselves fully ready to counter any enemy's aggression and energetically expedite socialist construction, he declared, and continued: The Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen should intensify their combat and political trainings to more thoroughly prepare themselves politically and ideologically and in military techniques and take a more active, exemplary part in socialist construction.

Similar lecture meetings were held at all provincial seats (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts) and county seats, industrial establishments, different organs and units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces.

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Lenin's Idea Will Be Everlasting

Today our people, together with the revolutionary peoples of the world, observe the 50th anniversary of the death of V.I. Lenin, great leader of the international working class and genius of mankind.

Lenin devoted all his life to the sacred revolutionary cause of the social and national liberation of the international working class and the oppressed peoples of the world and performed immortal exploits for the victory of socialism and communism, the bright future of mankind.

Lenin, champion and continuer of Marxism, defended the quintessence of Marxism through an uncompromising struggle against opportunist trends of all hues and creatively developed it in conformity with the new historical conditions of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution and thus presented Leninism and further enriched Marxism.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Leninism is creative Marxism in the era of imperialism, the theory and strategy and tactics of the proletarian revolution, a powerful weapon in the hands of the revolutionary peoples for overthrowing the old society and creating a new world, and a great militant banner of our times." ("The Great Idea of Lenin on the National Liberation Struggle in Colonies in the East Is Triumphing," Eng. ed., p. 2.)

Leninism is Marxism in the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution.

Lenin comprehensively expounded the nature and historical place of imperialism as the highest and latest stage of capitalism and scientifically demonstrated the inevitability of its ruin. In particular, he discovered the law of disproportion governing the economic and political development of capitalism in the era of imperialism and put forward, for the first time, the brilliant theory on the victory of the socialist revolution in one country.

Lenin developed the Marxist theory on the proletarian dictatorship and thus clarified the historical necessity of the proletarian dictatorship, its revolutionary essence and its duty in the stage of socialist revolution and discovered the soviet power, a type of the state of the proletarian dictatorship, and he formulated the theory on the organizational and ideological basis of a new type of Marxist-Leninist party and its tactical principles and, on this basis, founded the Bolshevik party, a revolutionary Party of the working class of Russia.

Lenin who always paid deep attention to the colonial-national question created an orderly system of the theory regarding the national-colonial revolution in the era of imperialism when national oppression reaches its zenith.

Especially, he attached great importance to the national liberation struggle in colonies in the East and predicted its great revolutionary role in the development of the world revolution.

Lenin was not only a great thinker and theoretician but also a distinguished revolutionary and indomitable fighter who converted socialism into reality from a scientific ideal.

He blazed the trail for the triumph of socialist revolution for the first time in the world by leading the working class of Russia and thus ushered in a new epoch in the development of human history.

Today socialism for which Lenin opened up the path of victory for the first time has turned into a world-wide system, going beyond the bounds of a single country, and the struggle of hundreds of millions of people of the world for freedom and liberation and for national independence and socialism has become a trend of the times.

Leninism was splendidly applied and further developed in our country by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has always firmly defended the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism ever since he led our revolution and he originated the great *Juche* idea on the basis of a scientific insight into the lawful requirement of the revolutionary struggle, the peculiarities of the development of our revolution and the essential requirement of the development of the international communist movement in the new stage of development.

By thoroughly embodying the *Juche* idea in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, he has led the Korean revolution straightly along the road of shining victory.

Indeed, the glorious and resplendent revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung over nearly half a century is a history in which he most firmly safeguarded the purity of Marxism-Leninism and brilliantly inherited and developed Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the historical conditions of the present times and a proud course of victory in which the great vitality of his *Juche* idea has been splendidly displayed.

The immortal *Juche* idea fathered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and great Marxist-Leninist, is a great revolutionary idea which developed Marxism-Leninism to a new, higher stage and enriched it and the most powerful militant banner, an ideological weapon, which gives a strong impetus to the building of socialism and communism.

Half a century has elapsed since Lenin passed away. But his great idea and immortal exploits will go down in history and live for ever in our hearts.

Pak Jung Hi Clique's Fascist Suppression Can Never Be Tolerated

Proclamation of "Emergency Measures" Strongly Condemned at Home and Abroad

The south Korean people of all walks of life continue to raise their voices rejecting and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist "emergency measures" proclaimed on January 8.

A religious man surnamed Chong residing in Mapo District, Seoul, indignantly said: "In point of fact, the 'emergency measures' are nothing but another coup d'etat."

A certain Li, one of the students of the Liberal Arts and Science College under the Seoul University, stated: "We will never allow ourselves to become slaves of the Pak 'regime'". Then he evinced the firm determination to add fuel to the fierce flame of the struggle against fascism and for democratization.

Exposing the fact that the Pak Jung Hi scamps indulge in despotism to extend the term of office for 10 years, a pressman Pak living in Seoul stressed that the recent "measures" as the "last resort for the maintenance of their stay in power" can in no way be condoned.

The Democratic Party for Unification and New Democratic Party, south Korean opposition parties, lashed at the tyrannical "emergency measures" of the Pak Jung Hi clique and "demanded immediate convocation of an extraordinary national assembly session" to bring them to task for their ferocity.

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo on the 10th castigating the Pak Jung Hi clique's barbarous suppression of the democracy and patriotic movement of the south Korean people, which was participated in by functionaries of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and other compatriots of various strata, 5,000 all told.

The Students Union, an organization of Korean students under the influence of "Mindan" (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan), held a regular central committee meeting and resolutely flayed the Pak Jung Hi bandits who have converted south Korea into a darker land of bloodshed by dint of fascist "emergency measures".

The broad foreign press and public circles continue to vehemently denounce the "emergency measures" of the south Korean fascist clique.

The January 13 issue of the Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao** carried an article headlined "Desperate Efforts of the Pak Jung Hi Clique". The article pointed out: "The 'emergency measures', like all other fascist evil laws enacted by Pak Jung Hi, will never help threaten the awakened south Korean people and, on the contrary, will arouse their stronger indignation and stiffer resistance."

The 10th issue of the Egyptian newspaper **Al Akhbar** noted that the Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs proclaimed the "emergency measures" in an attempt to tide over the political crisis sweeping south Korea.

The Radio de Mali branded the Pak Jung Hi clique's manoeuvre of brutal fascist suppression as a challenge to the south Korean people who are fighting against the fascist terrorist dictatorship and for the democratization of political and social life and for national reunification.

Directors of the editorial boards and press departments of newspaper offices, radio broadcasting stations, news agencies of Japan met on the 11th and called at the Japanese Foreign Ministry where they bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique's untenable gag on the press and strongly demanded that the Japanese Foreign Ministry take appropriate measures for the personal safety of the correspondents in Seoul.

Fascist Bandits Arrest "One Million Signatures Campaign" Sponsors

According to news dispatches from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits outrageously nabbed and detained sponsors of the "one million signatures campaign", a part of the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy. They are Chang Jun Ha, executive of the Democratic Party for Unification and Paek Gi Hwan, director of a research institute of a firm.

Opening this case to the public on January 15, a spokesman of the "emergency court-martial," a judicial organ of the Pak Jung Hi military blackguards, declared that the two persons were apprehended because they violated articles of the "emergency measure" No. 1 and that they would be submitted for trial by the "emergency court-martial".

This is an extension of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's all-out repression, persecution and arrest, after their proclamation of the robber-like "emergency measure", of south Korean people and democratic figures who are against fascism and for democracy. In particular, this shows that the military bandits, extremely scared by the "one million signatures campaign", are persisting in their vicious move to throttle it at any cost.

As was already reported, 30 democratic figures representing various strata in south Korea initiated last December the "one million signatures campaign" aimed at the abolition of the notorious "Revitalization-based constitution" and "revitalized system" of the Pak Jung Hi military blackguards and at the establishment of a democratic system. This campaign spread rapidly. It not only gained nearly 400,000 signers in ten or so days after it started commanding full sympathy and support from people of all walks of life, but also lent a stronger impetus to the general movement against fascism and for democracy in south Korea.

Flurried by these developments, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique eventually proclaimed another "extraordinary martial law" called "emergency measure" on January 8 and stepped up their all-out savage repression of the people demanding democracy and the right to existence. They directed the spearhead of fascist suppression to the "one million signatures campaign", for instance.

But it is a fit of those struck with horror in face of the people's struggle against fascism and for democracy, which is mounting in south Korea; it is only a vain attempt of the doomed rejected by the people. The south Korean people and democratic figures will further strengthen unity and solidarity and deal successive, heavier blows at the fascist scoundrels now in desperation.

"ROK-Japan Agreement on Industrial Properties": a Means for Aggression and Subjugation

As already known, the criminal "ROK-Japan agreement on industrial properties", concluded in January last year between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea, comes into force in January this year.

The "agreement" is an out-and-out traitorous and aggressive document, because it is to grant Japanese monopoly concerns with the privileges in their business activities in south Korea, transfer the right of economic and technological management to them and provide them with "legal" guarantee for complete control over the south Korean economy.

This predatory "agreement" will make the economy and technology of south Korea dependent on Japanese monopoly capital at a faster tempo and will extremely retard the development of its backward "industrial technology".

South Korea has very backward technology, as known to the public. To take minicar production for an instance, south Korea imports all parts from Japan and the U.S. and merely assembles them. Therefore, the "agreement", concluded on the basis of the striking disparity of technology between Japan and south Korea, will lead "industrial properties" of Japanese monopolies to be registered in south Korea on a larger scale.

A glaring proof is that following the conclusion of the "agreement on trademark rights" in December 1968, Japanese monopoly concerns filed to south Korea the application for registering 8,975 trademarks, while south Korea applied to Japan for 30 or so.

Allegedly, Japan has now more than 700,000 outdated "patents", which can be sold to other countries. No doubt that they will pour into south Korea. It is not without reason that even the reptile press in south Korea warned that its industry will become "dependent more heavily than ever on the Japanese industry" when the "agreement" takes effect.

The "agreement" will involve a greater additional expenditure in the economic management in south Korea, because it prescribes that the one side of the concerned shall pay 2-3 per cent of their gross proceeds to the other in case the former uses "industrial properties" registered by the latter.

The watered-down figures released by the south Korean authorities show that south Korea paid Japan 4,235,000 dollars as royalty for technology from 1967 to 1971. In particular the royalty for technology drastically increased as the direct investment by Japanese monopolies boomed in recent years. And in 1971 alone it topped 1,650,000 dollars mark.

In view of the fact that the royalty of this kind paid by the individual south Korean entrepreneurs reached so a large amount before conclusion of the "agreement", we can see easily that it will sky-rocket when the agreement goes into effect on full scale. The resultant disbursement of more foreign currency will cause great difficulty to national capitalists in running their backward, poorly-equipped enterprises, and will throw the whole of the south Korean economy into disorder and hasten its bankruptcy. As a result, the already-disturbed balance of payment in foreign currency will be destroyed more than ever.

Facts clearly show that under the "agreement on industrial properties" south Korea will, in every way, be restricted in managing its economy and its rights be encroached on and, in contrast, that the Japanese monopoly concerns will be able to tighten their grip on the south Korean economy, exercising privilege in their business activities.

In a word, the "agreement on industrial properties"—an aggressive document—serves the Japanese militarists as a means for justifying their reinvasion and tightening control over south Korea.

Kim Byong Sam

U.S. Imperialists and South Korean Bellicose Elements Commit More Than 16,200 Cases of Provocative Acts

Owing to the feverish war rackets of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean bellicose elements patronized by them, the situation remained tense in our country last year.

Clear proof of this is that they committed upwards of 16,200 cases of provocative acts against the northern half of our Republic in violation of the Armistice Agreement, while raising frantic war clamours by bringing huge aggressor armed forces into south Korea on a large scale.

Last year the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated criminal acts by introducing huge aggressor armed forces and various new types of weapons and operational equipment into south Korea; they transferred to south Korea from Japan all the U.S. tactical air forces and handed over to the south Korean army various types of sophisticated weapons and combat equipment which had been mobilized in the war of aggression in Viet Nam, in a move to step up war preparations.

Last year the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements increased the numerical strength of the south Korean army and modernized its equipment and, at the same time, built new military bases and military setups and expanded the existing ones and further stepped up the militarization of the south Korean economy, crying for "establishment of war posture".

Early last year they brought units of the U.S. imperialist aggressor armed forces to the area near the River Rimjin-gang in the Demilitarized Zone and staged a large-scale "joint operational exercise," participated in by a large number of tanks, armoured cars, military aircraft and units of land forces which was followed by other powder-reeking frantic war exercises such as "airlifting mobile exercise," "south Korea-U.S. joint landing exercise," "guided missile firing exercise" and "winter mobile exercise".

Last year, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors not only openly revealed their sinister design to perpetuate their military occupation of south Korea and colonial domination over it but also worked hard to put up the Japanese militarists as a "shock force" in the execution of their policies of aggression and war.

They committed like mad military provocations against the northern half of our Republic on the ground and in the sea and air, while intensifying war preparations in the forward area and in the rear with the mobilization of south Korean troops.

Last year the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements stepped up the fortification of the Demilitarized Zone and illegally introduced tanks, armoured cars, 105 mm howitzers, 106.7 mm mortars and other guns of various calibres, heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone and the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission, on more than 4,420 occasions, thus turning them into combatant zones.

The south Korean army fired over 10,100 rounds of ammunition into the area of our side on over 210 occasions last year.

The south Korean bellicose elements also perpetrated hostile acts by deliberately infiltrating armed spies into the area of our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed all kinds of criminal acts against our side in the joint security area on more than 1,000 occasions last year.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean warlike elements sent various naval vessels, armed spy ships and armed boats into the west coastal area of our side on more than 210 occasions last year to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts against our side.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements committed vicious criminal acts by infiltrating different types of military aircraft into the air space of our side on 77 occasions last year.

All their reckless military provocations are a flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and an open challenge to our people.

However, they spelled out a brigandish sophism about the so-called "threat of southward aggression from the north" in a futile attempt to cover up their manoeuvres for provocation of another war.

Their repeated new war provocations today are rendering the tension in Korea more acute with each passing day.

In their frenzied aggression and new war provocations they are viciously seeking to find a way out of their hopeless, chaotic bog into which they have been driven by the ever growing revolutionary advance of south Korean students and people and prolong their remaining days, but this is a foolish act.

With no amount of aggression and frantic war provocation manoeuvres, can they frighten our people or realize their dirty aggressive design.

The great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught us:

"Our people have no interest in provoking others but they will never allow anyone to toy with them. We are striving to prevent war, but we are not afraid of it. If the imperialist aggressors lunge at us with their armies, we will destroy them to a man and not one will return home alive."

The Korean people who are under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist of genius, and closely rallied around him, are always keenly watching with heightened vigilance the enemy's reckless manoeuvres for another war and are fully ready to repulse any invasion of the enemy at a stroke.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight at the realities and desist from running riot, and quit south Korea at once, taking all their aggression armed forces along.

If the enemy keep increasing tension and persistently follow the road of war, defying the repeated warnings of our people, they will be dealt a decisive retaliatory blow by our people and burnt to death for good in the flames they themselves kindled.

Suppressive Move to Block Patriotic Advance of People

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits took on January 16 "comprehensive measures for prevention of crimes and arrest of criminals" and issued them to all police organs throughout south Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

Through these fascist measures they intend to reorganize the police suppressive machinery into a more fascist one, extend the present term of service of the "police detectives" by 5 years and set up "detective schools" to train more brutal gangsters and, at the same time, to largely increase the number of vehicles and communication facilities for search and other means of suppression.

The bandits also took vicious measures whereby Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Inchon known for the mounting struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy are defined as "spheres of investigating crimes" and "criminal investigation section chief of each police bureau" automatically becomes "head of the investigation headquarters" and is "empowered" to mobilize all suppressive forces, manpower and material, in case a so-called "crime" occurs in that "sphere".

This is another desperate frenzy of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi scamps who, taken aback by the daily mounting struggle of the south Korean people against the "government" and fascism and for democracy, try to block their advance and extricate themselves from the disastrous crisis.

The south Korean people who are fighting with fortitude to realize the democratization of society, their hearts burning with the ardent desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, will never pardon the vicious and sinister machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique to turn south Korea into a crucible of severer suppression.

Challenge to Workers' Rights

The "public procurator-general," in his fascist instructions to the repressive prosecution apparatuses on January 16, ordered them to "deal harshly with the labour disputes abusing emergency measure No. 3," according to a report from Seoul.

The outburst of this vicious agent threatening the south Korean workers with penalties, describing their just struggle for the right to live and democratic rights and interests as a "deviation" is another malicious challenge to the workers demanding the solution of their urgent problems of livelihood.

This shows that "emergency measure No. 3" is nothing but a fascist shield for suppressing the struggle of the discontented and recalcitrant south Korean working masses for the right to existence, while resorting to crafty appeasement and placation.

Dangerous Anti-Arab Scheme of U.S. Imperialism

The war vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, a foreign press report says, now keep moving into the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Even according to the data officially made public by U.S. imperialism its war vessels which have massed into the Mediterranean Sea number 40 or so at present. Such an ominous move coincided with the statement of the U.S. Secretary of Defense to the effect that the "U.S. will find it unavoidable to use its armed forces against the Arab countries" if their oil embargo continues. This cannot but attract our attention.

Facts definitely signify that the U.S. imperialists ostensibly talk about the "peaceful settlement of the Middle East question" but in fact they have ulterior motives.

A recent issue of the Lebanese paper **Al Diar** revealed that the U.S. imperialists plan to "occupy, if necessary, the oil fields in the Arabian Peninsula in order to get a supply of petroleum in the future."

According to this operational plan called "volcano", at the first stage the air-borne missile units of the U.S. imperialist aggression army are to be hurled in the Arabian oil fields and, at the same time, war vessels are to sail into the Red Sea via the Strait of Bab el Mandeb and land detached forces. At the second stage war vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet are to intervene on the pretext of separating the Arab and Israeli troops and bring into action large U.S. marine corps in the occupied oil fields. This fact alone suffices to show that the U.S. imperialists' schemes against the oil-export Arab countries have already reached a very dangerous stage.

None of U.S. imperialism's sinister manoeuvres or military threat, however, can frighten the Arab peoples who have risen up in the just struggle.

The Arab peoples are firm in their stand. They declared that they would blow up oil fields and pipe lines in their countries if the U.S. imperialists occupy the Arab oil fields militarily.

Their determined, anti-U.S., anti-imperialist stand enjoys the unanimous support of the peoples the world over including the Korean people.

With no plots, U.S. imperialism can ever check the anti-U.S. advance of the Arab peoples who act in concert. If it persists in military adventure despite of their warning, it will be unable to escape from a greater ignominious setback.

Kim Dong Ok

Explosion of Wrath upon Aggression and Plunder

Tanaka, Prime Minister of Japan, made a trip to the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia from the beginning to the middle of January allegedly to "deepen mutual understandings between Japan and the Southeast Asian countries". And he met with the powerful anti-Japanese demonstration and riot wherever he set foot.

As is already reported, the peoples in these countries staged, on Tanaka's arrival, vigorous demonstrations against Japan, carrying placards and picture panels, distributing leaflets and shouting slogans. They exclaimed: "What brought the economic monster Tanaka here?" "Receiving in Tanaka means introducing Japan's economy!" "Tanaka the devil, go home!" or "Down with Japanese imperialism!" etc. The enraged demonstrators burnt the accursed Japanese flags and Tanaka's effigies.

Particularly in Indonesia, his last destination, an anti-Japanese mass riot broke out involving more than 100,000 people, who protested against aggressive machination of the Japanese militarists.

The mounting anti-Japanese mass movement of the peoples in Southeast Asia is an explosion of their indignation against the unbridled economic invasion and plunder by Japanese militarism; it is a reflection of their unanimous determination to defend their national dignity and interests and carve out their own future by their own hands.

Tanaka's aim in his recent trip was to soothe down the daily growing anti-Japanese sentiments of the Southeast Asian people, put the economy of this region under full control of Japan and, further, win a political and military domination in an effort to realize the wild design for a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere".

To this end, the Japanese militarists are making inroads deeper into this part of the world under the signboard of "aid" or "economic cooperation", prattling that they will "render an active assistance" to the Southeast Asian countries in "building national economy" and that their "basic principle" is to help toward the development of the independent economies of these countries and clamouring for something about "good neighborly relations intended to share in peace and prosperity". They are scheming to keep their hold on this region as a place of investment, as a steadfast supplier of raw materials, as an outlet for pollution industries, as a market for manufactured goods and as a supplier of agricultural products.

The Japanese militarists' investment in this region accounts for 90 per cent of their overseas investment totalling thousands of million dollars, and the economic arteries and markets in Southeast Asia are under the control of some 35,000 Japanese local firms and joint enterprises. The profits they made in this areas for the last few years far exceeded 5,000 million dollars. In contrast, the Southeast Asian countries have suffered a heavy deficit of 3,200 million dollars in the trade with Japan.

All the facts tell us definitely that unless the surging wave of economic invasion by the Japanese militarists is checked, the peoples of this region will be reduced to the miserable colonial slavery again.

The recent massive anti-Japanese demonstration and riot of the peoples in this region is a righteous struggle, to deliver their countries from the imperialist aggression. However, it is no more than the first series of warnings to Japanese militarism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Asia today is not the backward Asia of yesterday. Gone are the days when the imperialists could lord it over Asia." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 496.)

The days have gone when the Japanese militarists could boss a show in Asia. The peoples of Southeast Asia will never succumb to temptation by Japanese reactionaries' dirty moneybags nor fall into the clutches of colonial slavery.

If the Japanese militarists persist in their economic inroads into Southeast Asia, they will meet with much stiffer resistance of the peoples and only hasten their doom.

Chin Bang Hun

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